A BIG DINING PLACE.

Where 12,000 People Daily Satisfy Their Hunger.

An Interesting Tour Over the Great Establishment.

It was a little after 2 o'clock p. m., when a Sun man entered a very large restaurant near Washington Market in New York, and took a seat at one of the many tables. It struck him that they did a very large business in that place, as no less than three or four hundred people were seated at the tables. Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, he began to ask questions of the white-aproned waiter who presided over the table at which he sat. "You must feed a great many people in the course of the day?" the inquisitive man remarked to the waiter.

"Feed a good many people? Well, I should remark that we do. We feed thousands, sir, every day, but just how many I can't tell you. If you would like to know you can ask that man standing over there near the cashier's counter, and he---coffee and a piece of mince? all right, sir---will tell you anything you may wish to know about this place," and he hurried away to fill the orders of later arrivals.

The man alluded to was Mr. S. Waddell, the head bookkeeper of the place, who conducted the inquisitive man over the entire premises, and a very interesting tour it proved to be.

"We provide meals for 12,000 people every twenty-four hours," said Mr. Waddell. "This is probably the largest place of its kind in the world. We have six dining rooms in all, with a seating capacity of between 800 and 900. Five of the dining rooms are on the ground floor, with entrances on two streets, and the other is on the second floor, where the prices are a little higher and the service better."

There are over 250 persons employed to do the work of this place, and they are divided up as follows: One chef and 1 head waiter, who have each 4 assistants; 75 waiters, 95 kitchen girls, 20 laundresses, who are employed ten hours a day washing and ironing tablecloths, napkins and waiters' aprons and jackets; 25 bakers, and the remainder consists of carvers, order takers, &c. At this season we keep 6 men regularly employed baking griddle cakes.

"How many cups of tea and coffee do you dispose of in a day?"

"About 10,000—2,000 cups of tea and 8,000 cups of coffee. In addition to that a great quantity of milk and chocolate is consumed."

"What particular article of food is mostly eaten?"

"Roast beef. We buy about 3000 pounds of beef daily, of which 1500 pounds are hips, 1000 pounds short ribs, and 500 pounds loins. We buy hindquarters of lamb and mutton only, and about 800 pounds are consumed. Of the other meats we work up 300 pounds of fresh pork, 100 pounds of ham, 150 pounds of sausages, 150 pounds of veal, and about 500 pounds of poultry and game. On Fridays about a ton of fish is consumed, and about half that quantity on other days. In addition to the above articles, over 800 pounds of butter, 30 barrels of potatoes and turnips, 9 barrels of wheat, and 3 barrels of buckwheat are used. Buckwheat cakes are eaten more by strangers and country people in this city, who are as well, if not better, satisfied with wheat and rice cakes. Pie is eaten much more than it used to be, and we make daily about 300, of which 125 are mince, which has the call just now, with pumpkin a good second.

What wages are paid the employes?"

The chef and head waiter each get $25 a week and their board, and their assistants $20 a week each. The waiters get $11 a week, and the kitchen and laundry girls from $5 to $7. Nearly all the employes eat and sleep on the premises. Their hours of work vary from eight to ten a day. The expenses of the establishment are about $75,000 a month, and the receipts between $2,800 and $3,000 a day."

"What system have you of giving out checks in order to prevent persons from cheating, if they are so disposed?"

Our check system is so complete that cheating is almost impossible. Every waiter has his own number on the checks he handles and they are changed at every meal. We have a great many different sets, but they are changed so often that it would bother any one to keep track of them. Occasionally a few persons will skip out without paying for their meals during the very busiest part of the day. We lose napkins by the dozen, though. Persons come in a hurry and order their meals, and after they are through eating they will shove the napkins in their pockets, through mistake, I suppose, for their handkerchiefs, and not one in a hundred is ever returned."

"In what other way is loss incurred?"

"The principal loss is the glass and tableware which is broken. It costs over $500 a month to replace it, and it is by far our heaviest loss."

"What is done with waste of the places?" was asked.

"It is called for every night by a man from Jersey, who feeds it to his swine, and is not made into hash as many are fain to believe," facetiously continued Mr. Waddell.

A Suspicious Circumstance.

Father—What's that noise in the next room?

Mother—It's Bobby singing "I want to be an angel," dear little fellow.

Father—Well, you had better go and see what he is up to.—[New York Sun.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Gloss on Collars and Cuffs.

The gloss that shines on the collars and cuffs of the city youth often causes the envy of his country cousin. We do not greatly admire this high polish, except that it does repel dirt, and linen will keep spotless much longer than with the ordinary surface. A skilled laundryman, when asked what was the secret of this work, replied: "The secret is pressure, nothing more." The pressure of moving hot cylinders is used in steam laundries. In a recent visit to a steam laundry we were much interested in the patent appliances for ironing cuffs and collars to make them look like new, and we found the linen was passed between two moving hot cylinders, under a pressure of 120 pounds, and thus received the high polish. But the ordinary ironer will succeed well if after being sure that the articles are washed thoroughly, rinsed free from all traces of soap, and dipped in pure, clean, boiled starch, not too stiff, she will have clean, smooth irons and bear down heavily upon the linen with the rounded edge of the iron. There should be no soft blanket for it to sink into, as the polish is produced by the flattening of the linen through the pressure.

There are patent glosses and starches of various kinds widely advertised to produce polished linen, but it is best to adhere to the common starch bought in the bulk and of the best grade. Some persons stir the hot starch once or twice around with a spermaceti candle kept for the purpose, and others add a bit of clean mutton tallow, but it is best to add with caution all foreign substances, such as wax, gumarabic, salt or sugar. Good results can be procured with pure starch alone.—[Chicago News.

Recipes.

FRIED CHICKEN.—Put in a fryingpan equal parts of lard and butter; roll the pieces of chicken in cracker crumbs, dip in egg, roll in cracker crumbs again, and fry brown; mince parsley and put in the gravy with a cup of cream.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of butter, two cups of molasses, boil together; while hot add one teaspoon of soda, one tablespoon of ginger; when cool add three beaten eggs, mix stiff, roll thin, and bake in a quick oven. Good a week old.

APPLE CUSTARD.---Stew apples with the grated rind of a lemon added and till they are soft, rub them through a sieve, and to three cups of strained apples add nearly 2 cups of sugar. When cold, beat five eggs very light, and stir alternately into a quart of milk with the apples; pour into a pudding dish and bake. To be eaten cold.

PUDDING SAUCE.---A sauce, nice for any pudding, may be made by rubbing one cup sugar and half a cup of butter to a cream; slowly add 1½ teacupfuls boiling water and when well mixed, the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Scald only, and then flavor with vanilla, lemon, bitter almond, or anything liked.

ECONOMICAL PIE CRUST—When boiling beef, before putting in vegetables, skim the grease into a dish and set aside to cool; when cold, scrape off the under side. Take one teacup of this fat, two cups of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus; mix quickly; flour the board well when you roll it out. Bake in a quick oven to a delicate brown.

BREAD FRUIT-CAKE.—A quick way of making fruit-cake is to take two tablespoonfuls of bread dough after it has risen the second time, add to it two cupfuls sugar, creamed with one of butter; one teaspoonful soda, three tablespoonfuls milk, three well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, half a teaspoonful cloves and half a pound of currants or raisins. Mix all well together, then put it in a buttered cake pan or basin, and let it stand in a warm place to rise. When it has risen enough bake in a brisk oven.

BEEF SOUP.—Into three quarts of water put the bones and drippings left from a sirloin steak; place over the fire and let boil steadily until about an hour before dinner, then add two onions, one carrot, three common-sized potatoes, all sliced, some parsley cut fine, salt to taste, and one red pepper.

The "Thunder Stone."

There was on exhibition at the Texas State Fair a large aerolite which was found among the Comanche Indians by State Geologist Raester in 1858. The Indians had known of the stone for generations by tradition as the "thunder stone," and said it had fallen from the sky. They were accustomed to visit it, where it lay partially buried in the earth, to whet their knives and arrow points upon its sides, believing that their weapons thereby acquired magic power. An analysis of its composition shows it to consist in parts: Iron, 88.78; nickel, 10.78; cobalt, 10.54, and the remainder bronzite, which contains silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and traces of magnesia, soda, potash and chromium. The stone is extremely hard and takes a fine polish.

Better Than a Wild Indian.

Manager (to new man who took the part of an Indian chief in a wild west drama)—Say, them warwhoops and general yells of your'n was great. They was the hit of the piece. You must have lived all your life with the Comanches.

New Man—Never saw a Comanche or any other Injun.

Manager (surprised)—Where d'ye git them yells, then?

New Man—I used to drive on a New York milk route.—[New York Sun.

THE VOICES OF BIRDS.

They Have Human Traits in a Lesser Form.

The Vulture's Tones Vitiated by Dissipation.

Rev. Miller Hageman of Brooklyn, author of a book of poems entitled "Bird Songs Translated Into Words," has been interviewed by a New York Evening Sun reporter, who asked:

"What are the great singing birds of the world?"

"All countries have their great singers," replied Mr. Hageman. "The nightingale for Spain, the skylark for England, the clarina for Mexico. There is a clarina in New York now. The construction of his throat is finer than that of the nightingale. Incomparably the finest singer in the world is the American mocking-bird by moonlight."

"How is it possible to translate a bird's song?"

"It is a dainty difficulty. Go to the bird. Study it thoroughly; its moods, habits, occupation, emotions, reveries, at morning, noon, evening, midnight. Find out patiently from its song what its characteristic thought is; translate that into words. Birds are human beings. They have all our traits in a lesser form."

"What is the great bird centre for the United States?"

"New Jersey. Many of the Southern birds fly no further north, and many of the Northern birds no further south than New Jersey."

"Do the voices of the birds correspond in their registers to those of human beings?"

"Decidedly; although this has never before been stated. For instance, the nightingale is a rich contralto, the mocking bird of a soprano sopracuto, the wood thrush a fine soprano, the skylark a curious combination of the mezzo. The stakedriver is a basso profundo. His notes are deep and sonorous, and his song is, 'Punk-a-gonk! A-gonk-a-wunck.' The cedar bird or the waxwing lisps. He tries to sing in all parts and cannot sing in any. The bobolink is a musical hybrid of metres. His is a jingling song. He is the only bird whom the mocking bird can't imitate. If a bobolink be shut up in the same cage with a mocking bird the mocking bird will not infrequently die within three months of a broken heart, because of his failure to imitate the bobolink. The winter wren is a crystalline contratino tenor. The rapidity of its songs defies lightning and consequently analysis. The blue bird, as Mr. Beecher said, always seems to be about to sing something, but never quite gets there. The vulture is the musical discord of the bird family. Its voice which is even more hoarse than that of the blue jay, is perceptibly vitiated by its intemperate habits. The vulture is the drunkard of the birds. The bell bird of Florida has a voice whose gamut of sounds represents the higher and lower tones of a peal of bells. The voice of this bird can be heard distinctly for three-fourths of a mile. The voice of the oriole sounds as though the bird were singing Tuscan Latin. The voice of the wood dove is like a flute. The red bird's voice resembles a piccolo. The scraping voice of the whet-saw resembles so exactly the sound of a saw at a log-mill that when it scrapes its song out at night more than one sawyer has been waked from his sleep supposing that the mill was in motion. The canary has a zither voice. The catbird imitates a violin. The monotonous voice of the blue jay is like a Scotch bagpipe."

A Cold Lake.

How cold the dark water of Lake Superior is? One evening when we were steaming across that lake I asked the mate what was done when a man fell overboard. He coolly replied, "Nothing."

"Why?" I asked, astonished at his heartlessness.

"The water of Lake Superior is so cold that a man cannot live in it during the time it takes to stop a rapidly-moving vessel and lower a boat," he replied. Then he added: "I have sailed on this lake for 20 years. During that time I have known many men to fall off vessels. I know of one man only who escaped death. He was saved by a scratch. The others were apparently killed by the shock produced by falling into such cold water." He picked up an empty can to which a long string was attached and cast it overboard. The can skipped from the crest of one wave to that of another for an instant, then dipped and filled. The hoary-headed mate drew the full can up and handed it to me, saying: "Take a drink of that, and then you say what you think of your chances of swimming in Lake Superior for 10 or 15 minutes." I drank deeply, and it was as though liquid ice flowed down my throat.

"It is alleged," the mate said, "that this lake never gives up its dead, that to be drowned in Lake Superior is to be buried for all time. I do not know whether this is true or not, but I do know that I have never seen a corpse floating on the lake." I wonder if that is true? I doubted it, but I could find no sailor who had ever seen a dead body floating on the lake.—[New York Times.

Of Some Use Anyway.

Smith—Hello, Jones! you don't look very well this morning.

Jones—And I don't feel as well as I look. Got up in the middle of the night to take some pills, and swallowed four collar buttons before I found out the mistake.—[Judge.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A recent trial in Japan between German and English rails resulted in a British victory.

It takes 14,800,000 gallons of oil a year to keep the railways of Great Britain going, and the cost is nearly $2,000,000.

A Texas paper says that camels, both wild and tame, are to be found in that state. They are the offspring of a number imported from Arabia in 1852.

The art of paper-making has reached a point where a growing tree may be cut down, made into paper, and turned out as a newspaper, all within thirty-six hours.

Professor Mees has shown by means of an air gun that to drive straws through pine boards, as is often done by tornadoes, a velocity of 120 to 175 miles an hour is required.

A farmer recently drove into Atchison, Kan., on a loaded hay rick made partly of iron. One of the wheels rubbed against the ironwork, setting fire to the hay and burning it up.

In English collieries, roburite has proven equal or superior to gunpowder in blasting effects, while absolutely free from the flame that renders gunpowder so dangerous in the presence of explosive gases.

Recent experiments have demonstrated that an incandescent electric light of 100-candle power, sunk twenty feet in the ocean, will illuminate the surface sufficiently to distinguish objects within a radius of 250 feet.

Coal-tar put up in tiny tablets or in fluid form is slowly coming into use in England for sweetening tea and coffee. It is less bulky than sugar and is said to be entirely harmless to diabetic and other invalids to whom sugar is strictly forbidden.

Electric-light people are indignant at the remark of Professor Wiesner of Vienna that that light damages books by discoloring the paper, and is not fit to use in libraries. They say that sunlight does the same thing, and that it is only the arc light that discolors paper, any way. The incandescent light, they claim, is perfectly harmless to books.

Many artesian wells spout water under a heavy pressure, just as many gas wells find the gas under a pressure of several hundred pounds to the square inch. This water-power is used in many places in France by means of turbine wheels, and it is probable that even the gas pressure might in some cases also be utilized. In very deep artesian wells the heat of the water is also utilized.

An English writer urges the importance of thoroughly airing rooms and flushing all waste pipes on the return of a family after a considerable absence from home. The shut-up house is often filled with noisome gas, through the evaporation of the water which keeps the sewer traps operative, and this is not necessarily revealed by an odor. Many cases of sore throat have been traced to a neglect of the precautions mentioned.

The government experiments this year in making sugar from sorghum are said to have been very successful. On fair soil the yield of cane was an average of twelve tons. The average yield of sugar per acre was about 1500 pounds, and of syrup 180 gallons. It is claimed that at this rate, even at the present low price of sugar, the business of making sugar from sorghum would be very profitable.

At the time of the death of Herr Krupp he had in hand for some time a gun for the Italian Government which has just been finished. The gun, which weighs 118 tons, is 45 feet long, and its calibre nearly 16 inches. It is rifled, and throws a steel projectile, weighing nearly a ton, with a charge of 6 cwt. of powder. The shot can penetrate a steel armor plate 36 inches thick at the mouth of the gun, or 29 inches at a distance of a mile. It is not believed that any armored ship in the world can endure the fire from such a gun.

A novelty of the Upper Thames is a launch which owes its motive power to the explosive vapor of some hydro-carbon such as petroleum. The vessel is of American origin, and is the first to use a petroleum engine in Great Britain. The boat is started by the act of lighting a lamp, and the lamp must be extinguished to stop the engine. The fuel costs much less than would the coal necessary for the same amount of work. The omission of a boiler saves much space, while neither firemen nor working engineer is required.

Saved by His Wife.

The explorer Holub, who started for Central Africa with his bride on his wedding day, two years ago, has returned to Vienna. He is reported as saying that "he would have been killed a dozen times in the region north of the Zambesi but for his wife. The natives had never before seen a person who wore skirts or long hair, and they regarded Mrs. Holub as a supernatural being, who had the white man under her special protection. One tribe desired her for their queen, and begged hard that she would remain with them."

The Bill Was Too Large.

He stepped into a restaurant for dinner and a waiter spread before him the printed bill of fare. The eyes of the novice opened wide as he added the figures at the right of the page indicating prices; then springing to his feet he indignantly cried: "What! all this to pay and I hain't eat a mouthful yet!" The outcome we are not told, but on a subsequent visit the gentleman carried a pail of victuals with him from home.—[Lewiston Journal.

Sports and Games of Animals.

That insects have their games and sports I am convinced. This first occurred to me while in the Adirondacks some years ago. I was some distance in the wilderness, and having found a small clearing, was resting from my climb, when suddenly the sun, that had been obscured, sent a band of light through an opening in the trees and at once transformed the spot into a veritable fairy-land. From all about innumerable forms of insect life seemed to spring into the gladsome light, and soon the great sunbeam was the scene of such revelry as is only imagined by tellers of fairy stories. A band of gnats, or insects resembling them, seemed to be performing some mystic dance. They floated on the beams of light, rising and falling in undulating lines, forming and reforming, now disappearing, as if at some preconcerted signal, only to appear again in some new shape. So regular and exact were these movements that I was impressed that they had some meaning. In and about this band of players various other forms were darting. Such games of tag! such aerial leaps, dives and plunges! all showing that this sunbath was being enjoyed to the utmost extent.

Once, when lying on the rocks that face the ocean, not far from Nahant, I was attracted by a curious clicking sound, first on one side, then on the other; as if a system of signaling was going on. Recognizing the note of one of the locust tribe. I carefully turned and saw half a dozen large, rusty-brown fellows, commonly known as grasshoppers, which so exactly imitated the rocks in color that it was with the greatest difficulty I distinguished them when not in motion. It was apparent that they were engaged in some curious performance, as they were marching about in the most erratic manner, dodging and hiding between pieces of stone, and exhibiting remarkable acutenes in avoiding each other. All the little irregularities of the rocks were carefully taken advantage of, and their motions in creeping upon one another reminded me of those of a cat, so stealthy and sly were they. This game of hide-and-seek was occasionlly varied by a leaping performance. Two locusts would gravely face each other, and then as if at a given signal they would jump into the air, one passing over the other in the flight, alighting and assuming the same positions, only reversed. I watched their maneuvers for some time, and listened to the curious clicking that accompanied them; but finally an incautious movement broke up the games, and the players flew away, seemingly uttering vigorous protests.

The love of sport is not confined to these lowly creatures. I doubt that an animal can be found which does not in some way or at some time show a desire for what we term "amusement." Among the land animals, or rather the land and water animals, the otters are especially noticeable from the fact that some of their games are exactly like those of human device. It was Audubon who first chronicled their actions, he having watched them from a secluded spot, and since then their games have been enjoyed by many observers. The otters (lutra canadensis) are perhaps the originators of the games of sliding down hill and tobogganing.—*Wide Awake.*

Too Much Lawyer.

The following story is true, and has not heretofore been published: An old bachelor died in the eastern part of the province, and left $2,700 in the savings bank. Under his will this was to be divided in equal shares among his heirs, but could not be withdrawn from the bank without the consent of all. The heirs did not exactly see how they were to get the money, and consulted a lawyer who happened to be visiting the village. He said it was the simplest thing in the world. All they had to do was to give him a power of attorney to act for them. They did so, and he drew the money, and continued to "act for them," without, however, dividing the money. He wrote some letters, and still "acted for them," but alas! they forgot that getting a lawyer to act for one is an expensive luxury. None of the heirs know exactly what business the lawyer did, except draw up the power of attorney and draw out the money from the savings bank; but this they do know, that the lawyer's bill against the estate has not only already swallowed up the whole of the $2,700, but he has just sued the estate for $75 over and above that amount for services rendered. The moral connected with this story can be discovered with the naked eye.—*Yarmouth Times.*

Clear Shellac Varnish.

To get an absolutely clear solution of shellac has long been a desideratum, not only with microscopists but with all others who have occasional need of the medium for cements, etc. It may be prepared by first making an alcoholic solution of shellac in the usual way; a little benzole is then added, and the mixture well shaken. In the course of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours the fluid will have separated into two distinct layers, an upper alcoholic stratum, perfectly clear and of a dark red color, while under it is a turbid mixture containing the impurities. The clear solution may be decanted or drawn off with a pipette.

Mr. Powderly says that "for every man the Knights of Labor have lost on account of their temperance clause they have gained 500."

The Homeliest Man in Town.

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get *free* a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

A man with a heart in the right place is more of a curiosity than a man with a heart in the left place.

A Trial by Jury.

That great American jury, the people, have rendered a unanimous verdict in favor of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the standard remedy for bowel and stomach disorders, biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, constipation and sluggish liver.

The latest wrinkle—that in the tails of your overcoat.

Last Winter

I had a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, my feet and limbs swelled out of all proportion. I was confined to the house for several weeks and was a very great sufferer, scarcely able to walk at all. After trying medical advice and various preparations, all to no purpose, I was induced to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I have taken two bottles, with the best results. My pains and aches have all left me, my limbs have assumed their usual proportions, and I can truly say that I never felt better in my life than I do now. My appetite is first rate, for all of which I give credit to Hood's Sarsaparilla.—FRANKLIN B. HATCH, 74 North Third St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THROUGH THE FOREST.

The Old and Young Danced All Night—Our Hardy Ancestors.

Old men live in the past.

Perhaps it would be better for the young men of the present, if they lived a little bit more in the past, and drew less on the future.

The log cabins of primitive times would seem very cheerless habitations to the people who live in the finely constructed, furnace heated mansions of to-day. But our grandparents took a great deal of comfort in these rude homes.

They were rugged and healthy. The men had stalwart and hardy frames, and the women were free from the modern ailments that make the sex of to-day practically helpless slaves to hired foreign help.

White-haired grand-sires frequently took their life partners and on horseback rode a score of miles through the forest to enjoy the lively pleasures of a frontier ball, danced till daylight, rode home again in the early morning, then put in a good day's work.

Middle aged folks of to-day couldn't stand that sort of a racket.

To these mud-chinked log cabins doctors' visits were a rarity. The inhabitants lived to a rugged and green old age

Sometimes these log cabin old-timers were taken ill. They were not proof against all the exposures to which they were subjected. They found the effective remedies for these common ailments in the roots and herbs which grew in the neighboring forests and fields. They had learned that nature has a cure for every ill. These potent remedies assisted their sturdy frames to quickly throw off diseases and left no poison in the system.

The unpleasant feature of modern practice with mineral medicines is the injurious after effect on the system. May not modern physical degeneracy be due to this feature?

A drug-saturated system is not in a natural, consequently not in a healthy, state. If any of the main organs are clogged with traces of the mineral poisons used to drive out a particular disease, the whole machinery of life is deranged and early decay of natural powers is the inevitable result.

There can be no question that remedies from the laboratory of nature are the best. If they are as efficacious, they have the advantage of *leaving no after sting.*

Their efficacy, if properly compounded, and the proper remedy applied to the proper disease, will not be doubted. The experience of ages proves it.

Their disuse has come about principally through the rapid congregation of people in cities and villages, rendering these natural remedies difficult to obtain. Progressive business enterprise has lately led to putting these old time remedies within reach of all classes.

The proprietors of Warner's safe remedies, in the faith that the people of to-day would be benefited by using the simple remedies of log cabin days, have caused investigation to be made and secured the formulas of a number of those which long and successful use had proved to be most valuable.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." Among these medicines will be a "Sarsaparilla" for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," for the stomach, etc. "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," a remedy called "Scalpine," for the hair, "Log Cabin Extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for catarrh, called "Log Cabin Rose Cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin Plaster" and a "Log Cabin Liver Pill."

There is an athletic club in Indiana composed entirely of grocers. They are all lightweights.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother, when she feels
For the first time, her first-born's breath,
And thou art terrible!

The untimely death which annually carries off thousands of human beings in the prime of youth, is indeed terrible. The first approach of consumption is insidious, and the sufferer himself is the most unconscious of its approach. One of the most alarming symptoms of this dread disease is, in fact, the ineradicable hope, which lurks in the heart of the victim, preventing him from taking timely steps to arrest the malady. That it can be arrested in its earlier stages is beyond question, as there are hundreds of well-authenticated cases where Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a complete cure.

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he robbed the cat of her portion of the dinner.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

The chiropodist is content to begin at the foot in business; the barber straight at the head.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

Fashions for males don't change much, still there is always a new wrinkle in coat tails.

Prudent people promptly procure positively permanent relief from Catarrh by using Taylor's Hospital Cure. Free pamphlet sent. Address, City Hall Pharmacy, 264 Broadway, New York.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends everything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Women have a tendency towards anarchy. They blow up their husbands.

KIDDER'S DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR
INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used.

We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES.
IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.
IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhœa, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.

Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price $1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
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